# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

XIV.....No. 39. } SALISBURY....SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1834. { Whole Number 717.




BY AUTHORITY.

United States,
FIRST SESSION OF THE
THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 2.]

CT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight ired and thirty-four.

*it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representives of the United States of America, in Congress bled,* That the following sums be, and the same reby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappated money in the Treasury, viz:

pay and mileage of the Members of Congress, legates, five hundred and fifty-five thousand four ed and eighty dollars.

pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and of Representotives, thirty-two thousand nine ed dollars.

stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidentcontingent expenses of the House of Represent-, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

e said two sums last mentioned to be applied to ayment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate ouse of Representatives, severally, and to no other se.

A. STEVENSON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
M. VAN BUREN,
*Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

pproved: February 11, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.




## P. J. SPARROW

oposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
*The Family Assistant.*

PROSPECTUS.

HE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. pecially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult highly important task of educating their families. e Editor has two very interesting associations under charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge ass—for each of which he prepares written questions, d, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should proposed magazine go into operation, those questions answers will be published in it. It will be the enavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with ch articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will pear only once a month, each one who takes it, may d time to read it.—*The articles shall, in general, be ort.* Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intellience—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemd interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended make The Family Assistant minister profit and nusement for the long winter nights and sultry sumer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and ill contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double olumns, printed on a new and legible type, and on ve superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and ifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not id until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter pe-od than one year; and no paper discontinued until all rearges are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. ☞ The publication will commence on the 20th April, provided a competent number of subscribers n be obtained; and our friends who may hold subription lists, are requested to forward them on by the t of that month.

February 15, 1834. P. J. SPARROW.

## Brigade Notice.



FRANCIS A. WARD, Esqr., has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General of the Seventh Brigade of Militia, with the rank of Major:

HUGH WELCH, Esqr., has been appointed Brigade-Inspector for the same Brigade, with the rank of Major: and

RICHARD A. DISMUKES, Esq. has been appointed Quarter-Master, with the rank of Captain.——They will therefore be obeyed as such.

By order of JAMES COOK, Brigadier-General, at Head-Quarters, at Mocksville, the 22nd of February, 1834.

F. A. WARD,
Feb. 22—4t Aid-de-Camp.



## TWO JOURNEYMEN HATTERS,

Of steady and industrious habits, and who can come recommended for morality and capability, may secure a permanent situation, with the highest wages, by applying (as soon as possible) to

E. S. HOOPER.

In Lincolnton, Lincoln County, N.C.
February 15, 1834. 3t



PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy Raguet.

1. The *North Carolina Republican* will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of *Convention*, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public minds and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

☞ In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is one dollar, in all cases to be paid in advance.

The first number will appear on the third Monday in March, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

All letters and communications must be addressed, post paid, to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 15th, 1834.



Poetic

"Thy strains, O Peasy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky:
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeble works in vain."

From the New York American.

### STANZAS WRITTEN AT SUN-SET.

Look yonder!—'tis a gorgeous sight!
O'er all the West the sun is throwing
A brilliant stream of liquid light,
Whose broken waves, still brightly glowing,
Roll upward, as if blazing brands
Borne through the air by unseen hands,
To light the lamps which burn on high
When sunlight leaves the vaulted sky.

May it not be that orb of light,
Now sinking 'neath the horizon,
Is Nature's Altar—pure and bright—
Angels are pouring incense on!
Which goeth up, like earthly fires,
Amid the music of their lyres,
To form a halo round the brow
Of HIM to whom the seraphs bow.

Oh! I have thought, that those of old,
Who vainly strove by art to change
The baser ores to virgin gold,
First caught the hope, so wildly strange,
While gazing, with enraptured eye,
At such an hour, on such a sky!
They might have thought alchemic power
Had wrought the glorious golden shower!

Imbued with crimson, fleecy clouds
Are through the depths of ether driven,
As if they were enfolding shrouds
Of blessed spirits borne to Heaven.
Oh! it may be they're angel's wings,
Beaming above the offerings
Which rise from hearts, like perfume thrown
Upon a burning altar-stone.

Who has not felt, at such an hour,
A wave of thought gush up, and roll,
Like Passion, with resistless power,
Which seemed to break and flood the soul!
With such a feeling, men have bowed
And sung their peans, long and loud,
Which echoed through the vaulted shrine,
Raised to yon orb they deemed divine.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## Episcopal School of North-Carolina,
NEAR THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

*TEACHERS:*

JOS. G. COGSWELL, Doctor in Philosophy, *Rector.*
Rev. JOS. SAUNDERS, A.M., *Chaplain.*
JOHN DE BERNIERE HOOPER, A.B., *Teacher.*

The Committee of the Episcopal School having so far executed their trust, as to feel authorised in naming a particular day for opening the School, beg leave to submit the following Prospectus to the friends of the proposed Institution. And as the School will differ in some respects from the literary institutions in our State, it is deemed advisable in the present address to be more explicit on its character and objects than might otherwise be necessary.

*General Objects of the School.*

The Episcopal School, as intended by the Convention, will be a truly Christian Seminary; its object being, by a thorough education, to prepare young men for every duty in the present life, and for a happy immortality in the life to come.

What, then, is essential to the attainment of this end?

That every School aiming to fit youth for the duties of life should provide for a thorough training in classical and other secular learning, will be admitted by all; and such provision will certainly be made by the Episcopal School. But to prepare them, both for the present life and for that which is to come, instruction must manifestly be *religious* as well as secular. Hence, we propose to secure for our pupils the means of becoming good men and pious Christians. Throughout the whole course, secular and religious instruction will, so far as practicable, be blended. From the smallest boy to the most advanced student, instruction in Religion will form as regular a part of his education, as instruction in Mathematics, or in the Classics. In this manner, it will be the aim of the School to make the religious knowledge of the pupils keep pace with their other knowledge; so that by the time their secular education is completed, they may be well grounded in the principles of the Gospel, and in the Doctrines, Discipline, and Worship, of the Church.

But *instruction*, though both secular and religious, is only *a part* of education. The Episcopal School, however, will aim, so far as the course extends, to accomplish all the objects of Christian education, in the most enlarged acceptation of that term.

The morals of boys when first removed from the restraints of the parental roof, are perhaps a source of deeper anxiety to their parents than even their instruction. Many a parent has found, upon the return of his son from school, that some learning has been acquired by him, but at the melancholy price of corrupt principles and dissipated habits.—In the proposed School, the moral habits and manners of the pupils will be considered an *important* part of education. And to guard and improve these, be a constant supervision of the pupils—by a familiar and affectionate intercourse with them—by keeping them from the common temptations to vice—by forbidding them to go from the School grounds, unless in company with a teacher, or by express permission—by filling up *all their time* with study and exercise—by denying them the use of money for improper purposes and by checking the earliest indications of any vicious habits—will be a paramount object with the Rector and other Teachers. On these means, under the Divine blessing, they will rely for counteracting evil propensities, and reclaiming offending pupils. But should all these precautions fail, and a youth become decidedly immoral, he will not be permitted to remain in the School, and thus exercise a corrupting influence over other Students.

Another important object in education, is the preservation of health, and the invigorating of the youthful constitution. The beautiful and healthy site of the School will of itself tend much to this object, as will also the strict attention to the morals of the pupils, already mentioned. The Institution, however, will not rely altogether upon these.—Early rising, and retiring regularly to bed—abundant and systematic exercise—the interdiction of all sedentary games—simple, nutricious, and regular diet—cleanliness—commodious and well ventilated apartments, and due precautions against exposure in hot or bad weather, will be united with the other means to preserve, where it already exists, this first of earthly blessings; and to impart, where it does not, health, and vigor, and physical activity.

There is still another object necessary to a liberal education. It is to discipline the mind on philosophic principles, so as to make the person as able a man, as his share of natural talent will admit. Every educated man knows perfectly well, that it is not the *amount* of knowledge which a youth gains at school, that constitutes the true value of education. It is the *mental discipline* which he there undergoes, and the ability which he thence acquires of obtaining such information as his future circumstances may demand. To train the mind in this manner, it must be directed, *in turn*, to such studies as will best assist in the development and discipline of its principal faculties. Its powers of perception, attention, memory, imagination, judgment, reasoning and invention, have each their appropriate instruments, by which they are developed and invigorated. No one of these purposes will be disregarded in the course of education in the Episcopal School; and a reference to this object will regulate the order in which the studies will be taught. The chief reliance, however, for early mental discipline, will be the study of the Greek and Latin Classics, and of pure Mathematics; for it is believed that there is no one faculty of the mind which is not, directly or indirectly, called into action by these studies, when pursued upon a proper method.

All the foregoing appear necessary parts of an enlightened Christian education. Instruction, therefore, in Classical and other learning; the inculcation of the principles and duties of the Christian religion; a parental supervision of the moral habits and manners of the pupils; the preservation of their health, and a systematic discipline of the mind; *these* are the purposes which the Episcopal School will, under the blessing of God, endeavor to effect for all those who may be entrusted to its care.

*Form of Government and Discipline of the School.*

To accomplish these several objects; to avoid the evils of a divided responsibility, and to give unity and efficiency to the operations of the School, the following plan of Government and Discipline has been adopted:

To form the religious and moral characters, as well as to cultivate the minds of youth, it is necessary for the Instructers to have control of all their actions; for this reason, the Students and Rector of the Episcopal School will compose one family, and reside in the same buildings; the Rector being the Patriarch or head of the family. As he will thus sustain the relation of parent to his pupils, he has been clothed with a general parental authority over the whole Institution. The entire government and discipline of the School, are loged exclusively in his hands; he will exercise a personal superintendence and control over each branch of instruction and throughout every department of the Institution; his derision, in every matter of the Students, will be final; nor will there be allowed any appeal from him, by a Student, to the School Committee. The other Teachers will be a Council of Advice to the Rector, whenever he shall choose to consult them; but any measure recommended by them, which he may adopt, will be deemed, by the School Committee, to be his own act, and he alone held responsible for it. All the Teachers will be under his control, both in the instruction of their several Classes, and in executing such parts of the Discipline as he may assign them. As the Rector will thus have a controlling influence throughout the whole Institution, he will be held responsible, by the Committee, not only for his personal acts, but for the faithful performance of duty by all subordinate persons, and for the general well being and success of the whole Establishment. As the Students will compose the family of the Rector, they will eat at the same table with him and another Teacher, and have *precisely the same fare* that they have. Separate apartments will be appropriated for dormitories, study-rooms, and recitation rooms. In a room adjoining each dormitory, and communicating, by a glass door, for the purpose of supervision, an Instructer will have his bed. In each study-room, where the pupils are to assemble after morning prayers, after breakfast, after dinner, and again after supper, to prepare for recitation, a Teacher will be constantly present. When the Recitation hour arrives, the several classes will retire to their respective recitation rooms. By these means, *all the studying* of the Scholars will be done under the immediate supervision of an Instructer. A recess between study hours will be given, for recreation and exercise; these will be as regularly prescribed to each Student as his literary exercises, and they will be under the immediate inspection of the Rector. All active innocent amusements will be allowed and encouraged; but no sedentary games. No laborious employments will be enjoined, nor any Mechanic art taught. In a healthy country, where delightful groves and spacious grounds are provided for boys, and a regular alternation between study and exercise is allowed, it is believed their youthful feelings and buoyant spirits will, of themselves, prompt them to take full as much exercise as their health may require.

By these arrangements, the Students will, at all times, both day and night, in the study-room and on the play-ground, be under the inspection and control of their Teachers. The Instructers will thus have constant opportunity of keeping up a constant intercourse with their pupils. This intercourse, we wish it distinctly understood, will be that of Christian parents with their children. It will be the duty of the Rector to regard all the Students as his children, and to govern them as he would his own family—holding up the same motives, and adopting the same measures, to make them diligent in their studies and exemplary in their behaviour, that a Christian parent should with his children. The Teachers will study to strip their government of that reserved, formal, and constrained character, which commonly marks the relation between Master and Scholar, and endeavor to make it affectionate, confidential, and intimate. By means of this unreserved intercourse, they will be able, it is thought, to secure, in the most effectual manner, *all* the objects of the School. They will be able constantly to inspect the morals of their pupils; to warn them affectionately of approaching danger; to watch over their health; to advise and exhort them privately; to mould their characters, and to guide them in the paths of virtue and knowledge. From such an affectionate and every-day communication, between intelligent and pious men on the one hand, and susceptible and ingenuous youth on the other, the Committee cannot but look for the happiest results. Indeed, they rely much for the success and efficiency of the Institution, as a means of Christian education, upon this personal and familiar intercourse between Instructers and pupils.

The Christian and parental principles on which the Episcopal School is founded, will pervade every department of the Institution, and give character to all its proceedings. The discipline of the School will, therefore, be entirely *Parental discipline, conducted on purely Christian principles.* The Rector being invested with such authority, will be able to exercise the discipline of the School in that truly parental and Christian spirit which is here intended. In his government, it will be his constant aim to combine, as has been well expressed, "the maximum of vigilance with the minimum of punishment."* A leading feature of the discipline, will be its *preventive nature.* It will aim, by a prudent foresight, to prevent the occurrence of offences among the Students, rather than to punish them when committed, on the same principle that a wise parent would much prefer securing his child, by due precaution, against bad habits, to even the most thorough reformation of such habits, when once contracted. It is confidently believed that the vigilance of the present Rector, aided by his familiar acquaintance with the propensities and habits of boys, and by the co-operation of the other Teachers, will be able to effect much by this *preventive discipline*, steadily pursued.

To assist the Teachers in keeping the Scholars from temptation, the following regulations have been adopted by the School Committe.

1. Particular vigilance shall be used by the Rector and other Teachers under his direction, to preserve the Students from the corrupting influence of an improper intercourse with the City near which they reside. No boy, under any pretence whatever, shall be allowed to have his associates out of the School; nor at any time to leave the premises of the Institution, except in strict conformity with such regulations as the Rector may establish.

In regard to the situation of the Episcopal School, the Committee feel that they can recommend it as combining health, beauty, and commodiousness. The ground is situate about a *mile* west of the Capitol in the city of Raleigh, on a gradual eminence, comprise more than 150 acres of dry, sloping, Oak forest; affording ample space for buildings, exercise, and every purpose connected with the School. Its site, therefore, will be at a sufficient distance from the City to enable the Rector to carry into full effect the feature in our system which aims at *cutting off all communication* between the pupils and the town.

2. No Student shall be allowed to have an account at any Store, or other place in the City; or to purchase any article (except with his pocket money) without the permission of the Rector. Every Student, previous to his admission into the School, will be required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, all the funds, of every description, which he may have, and likewise to pay over all other funds, which he may receive during the Session; for which the Treasurer's receipt will be given. Stated allowances for pocket money will be given to each Student, under such regulations as the Rector may prescribe. And it is *desired* that these allowances may be as small, and as nearly alike for the Students, as practicable. At the end of the Session, an account will be rendered to the Parent or Guardian of each Student; stating the amount of money paid to the Treasurer by the Student—the allowance made to him for pocket money—the amount of his expenses at the School during the Session, and the sum, if any, refunded to him at the close of the Session. Any evasion on the part of a student, in complying with the true spirit and meaning of this regulation, will be particularly noticed, even to his dismission, if necessary, from the School.

3. All the Students will be required to dress so as to combine plainness, neatness, and cheapness; but no *uniform* is established for the School.

4. A select Library will be provided for the reading of the Students, during their leisure hours. No Student, therefore, need purchase any Books for his private reading; and none will be admitted into the School, but such as are entirely consistent with the character of the Institution. The Rector will, at any time, withdraw from the Students all Books and Pamphlets of which he may disapprove.

5. Whenever the Rector discovers that the conduct of a boy, is exercising a corrupting, a dis-

* Coleridge.

...the case be urgent, forthwith dismiss him from the School; if not, he will respectfully request the parent [illegible]—and if he be not removed, in a reasonable time, will dismiss him.

...ce in the Discipline, resulting from the principles of the School, will be the ... held up to make the Students ashamed of ... All the incitements to exertion ... themselves to the pride and world-liness of the pupil, will be systematically excluded from the Institution. A spirit of emulation and rivalry among Students would surely be out of place in a Christian Seminary. The ordinary methods of exciting them must therefore be avoided. No honors or distinctions in Scholarship will be given at the Examinations. These inducements to study, were they lawful, only influence a comparatively *small portion* of a class, while they leave the *large majority* untouched by their influence. Besides, these motives are like mechanical springs, which operate no longer than they are applied. They cease, of course, when the youth quits the Institution. Many a young man under these artificial stimulants, has highly distinguished himself at College, and awakened in the bosom of his delighted friends the most sanguine hopes of his future eminence, only to sink into early and hopeless obscurity.

On the contrary, it should be the aim of Christian education, to bring, as early as possible, the youthful mind under the habitual influence of those conscientious motives which should regulate the conduct of maturer years.

But the radical objection to these motives, in a course of Christian education, is, that *they are inconsistent with the spirit of the Christian religion.* No Christian parent would rejoice to see his own sons acting towards each other under the influence of these passions. "Emulation," which has been well defined "a desire of surpassing others for the superiority," has been justly pronounced "an *unhallowed* principle; it can scarcely, if at all, be disjoined from jealousy and envy—from pride and contention. It is a principle of such potency, as to be likely to engross the whole mind, especially of the young and ardent, and to turn it habitually and violently from those motives which it should be the great business of education to cherish and render permanent in the mind; namely, a sense of duty, and gratitude, and love to God."* Instead, therefore, of these temporary, partial, and "unhallowed" excitements to exertion, the Episcopal School will appeal only to those that are truly Christian in their character and influence; and which may continue to operate, with increasing force, during the whole period of existence. The Committee, therefore, feel that none but Christian motives can, consistently with its character, be introduced into a Christian School, to promote Christian diligence and good behaviour.

The same principles will govern the Rector's treatment of offending pupils. He will deal with them precisely as a Christian parent should with his own children. His great object being to make them, sensible of their faults; and to lead them, by all the methods which the Christian religion sanctions, to genuine repentance and amendment of life. The paternal authority with which the Rector is clothed, accompanied by that real fatherly anxiety for the welfare of his pupils, which it is hoped he will always feel, will enable him to manage offences and reform offenders much more successfully than minute pre-established regulations. And as the responsibility of the Rector to the School Committee will be in exact proportion to the extent of his authority, *that* will be the best security that his discretionary powers WILL NOT BE IMPROPERLY USED.

*Studies, Sessions, &c.*

The Studies are to embrace a thorough course of instruction in the English language, from reading and writing, to its correct use in speaking and composition.

The Greek and Latin languages to any required extent, with the History of Greek and Latin Literature, from written lectures. The French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages and Literature.

Pure and mixed Mathematics; Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The application of Trigonometry to the mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying and Levelling, will be taught both theoretically and practically, by Field Exercises.

Ancient and Modern History, and Chronology—Ancient and Modern Geography, and Statistics.

Logic; Rhetoric: English composition; the History of English Literature, and the cultivation of the powers of taste.

Book-keeping; the statement of Accounts, the drawing of ordinary Instruments of Business; and in general, to furnish a young man with such information as will fit him to discharge, with ease and accuracy, the duties and business of ordinary life.

*Religious Studies.*—Regular and systematic instructions will be given in the HOLY SCRIPTURES; in natural Theology, Moral Philosophy, the evidences of Revealed Religion, the History of the Church, the Doctrines, Discipline, and Worship, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Students, in company with their Teachers, will also regularly attend Public Worship in Christ Church, Raleigh; except such of the day-scholars as may be required by their parents to go with them to other places of worship.

The Episcopal School will regard the critical study of the Greek and Roman Classics, as the very foundation of its course of liberal instruction; as the basis of all true learning and taste; as capable of being made to exercise an important influence in favor of the Christian Religion, and, when studied in connexion with pure Mathematics, as the very best discipline of the mind. It will aim, therefore, to produce thorough Scholars in Classical learning, by leading the pupils into an accurate study of the Historians, Poets, Orators, and Philosophers, of Antiquity; and a familiar acquaintance with Ancient Geography, Mythology, History, and Antiquities, as indispensable for understanding and relishing the various allusions in the Classic Authors.

Written exercises in Latin and Greek, and the process of double translations in writing, will be begun early, and continued throughout the whole course of study. Written lectures on the History and principal Authors of Greek and Latin literature, will also be delivered when the Students are sufficiently advanced to profit by them.

But in this unaffected zeal for Classical learning, the Christian character of the School will not be lost sight of; nor the importance of guarding against the lax principles and impurities of the heathen classics. That these classics may be taught, not only without harm to the Christian principles, but so as to afford assistance to the cause of the Christian faith, is abundantly confirmed by the fact that "the great champions of the Christian religion, Grotius, Stillingfleet, Lardner, Paley, Leland, Mead, Bishop Newton, and a host of others, have laid all classic antiquity under contribution for materials"† for the defence of revealed truth. But, not to exhaust this argument, who, that has read the Christian poem of "Paradise Lost," instinct as it is with classic feeling and allusion, shall deny to his child the study of antiquity? and what the greater impossibility of guarding against the impurities of Anacreon, Horace, and Ovid, than those of Shakespeare, Dryden, and Pope?

Expurgated editions of the classics will *invariably* be used, where good ones can be had; but the chief reliance for shielding the pupil from the immoral influences of ancient authors, will be placed on the Christian character and vigilance of the Teachers. It will be their aim to teach the classics as Christian principles; and sedulously to avail themselves of the favorable opportunities which it is believed *they* will "afford for showing the truth, incorporating the distinguished principles, and infusing the spirit of Christianity" into their pupils.

It is not intended, however, to over-estimate the importance of classical studies. They are highly important, but the study of the English language is absolutely essential. The English Grammar; the study of the English classics; a faculty of English composition; Arithmetic; a knowledge of Accounts; Geography; a

* Professor Hooper's Lecture before the North-Carolina Institute.

† The [illegible] is made with express reference to the constitution of our University.

good hand-writing, and even correct spelling, are of the *first importance*, because *necessary* to persons of all professions and pursuits. In the course of study in the Episcopal School, the claims of English learning will be fully acknowledged and amply provided for. It will aim to effect both these objects; to secure a complete course of English instruction to classical scholars, and to furnish Students, who do not study the classics, with a liberal English education, as will thoroughly fit them for Farming, Merchandise, or any other active business of life which does not require a knowledge of the learned languages. The best methods of teaching the different branches of learning, both by lectures and by recitations, will be constantly adopted, according to successive improvements of the best Seminaries, both in this country and in Europe.

In teaching, great reliance will be placed *on oral instruction*; for, without doubt, no set of School Books can supercede the necessity of the Teacher, or render unimportant his *viva voce* instruction. The Teachers will be assisted in these "Oral Lectures," as they have been happily called,* by the use of Maps, Charts, Globes, Landscapes, Models, or Prints of Ancient and Modern objects of interest.

There will be two sessions in the year; each ending with a public Examination. The winter session to begin in January, and to end on the third Thursday in June. The summer session to begin on the Friday after the fourth Thursday in June, and to end on the Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November. The winter vacation will be seven weeks; and the summer recess, one week.† The length of each Examination, and consequently the day on which it begins, will be determined by the School Committee. And that it may be a *real* test of the scholarship and improvement of the pupils, it will be conducted by an examining Committee, previously appointed. The Teachers of the School to be present at the Examination of the several classes, but to take no part therein, unless particularly requested by the Examiners. No report, however, on the relative merits of the Students will be made.

New Students can be admitted into the School at any time; but a punctual attendance at the opening of each session, is much desired. Boys will be received at any age at which parents are willing to trust them from their parental roof.

It will be seen, that the School is avowedly Episcopal in its character; *but it is open to all who may choose to send their children: and on application for admission, no inquiry will be made as to the Religious Creed, either of the parent or scholar.*

Each Student must be provided with a copy of the Holy Scripture, and of the Book of Common Prayer.

*Teachers.*

Whatever time and labour may be bestowed in devising the discipline of a School, and in marking out its course of instruction, the Committee are fully aware, that, after all, its real value must depend chiefly upon the character and qualifications of the Teachers; and they are willing that the fate of the Episcopal School should be decided on these grounds.

While, from the Christian character of the Institution, the School Committee have felt constrained to take especial care that none be employed as Teachers who are not communicants of the Church; they cannot but think themselves fortunate in having secured the services of a gentleman, as Rector of the School, who, from personal character, from unusual opportunities, and from long and successful experience, is so admirably qualified for the business of Education. MR. COGSWELL, the Rector of the School, is a graduate of Harvard University, in Cambridge, and was afterwards Professor of Mineralogy in that University. For the benefit of Foreign travel, and to inform himself beyond what the Institutions of this country afforded, he went to Europe, where he spent six years, visiting the most important countries, and observing and comparing with one another, the most celebrated Seminaries of learning on the Continent of Europe. He studied the languages and literature of Germany, France and Italy, in those cities, of the several countries, which were most esteemed for their accomplishments, and for the elegance and accuracy with which they spoke their native tongues. Two years were passed by him in Germany, attending the Lectures of the most eminent Professors, and prosecuting his Studies in the celebrated Universities of that country. He resided sometime in the University of Berlin, on account of the purity with which the German language is spoken in that city; but his chief residence was in Gottingen, by the University of which city, the degree of Doctor in Philosophy was in due form conferred upon him.

At this time, Mr. Cogswell had formed the design of devoting himself to the Education of youth in his own country. The first Prospectus of the Round Hill School states, that "even while abroad," he cherished the hope of one day erecting in his own country an Institution for the liberal education of boys; and that to fit himself for the task, he spent much time in visiting and comparing those places of Education which were in greatest esteem." After his return to the United States, such was his desire to realize his long cherished hope of establishing, on an improved plan, an Institution designed for the early stages of Education, that he voluntarily resigned the Professorship which he then held in the University at Cambridge; and in connexion with another Gentleman, opened the Round Hill School "for the liberal education of boys." For more than ten years, he has had the direction of that Institution. After having become familiar, by personal observation, with the Literary Institutions of Europe, of every rank, and after having his observation of foreign Seminaries improved by ten years personal experience in the business of Education, he comes to take charge of the Episcopal School of North-Carolina. The entire government and discipline of the School, and a superintending control over the instruction and every other department of the Institution, are placed in his hands. It is the decided opinion of the School Committee, that the friends of sound learning, of thorough mental discipline, and of religious and physical Education in our State, have good cause to rejoice at such an addition to the band of instructers at the South.

The Rev. Mr. Saunders, the Chaplain of the School, it is supposed, is generally known to the Diocess. He is a graduate of our University, and for four years was Tutor in that Institution: afterwards, he had charge of the classical department of an Academy in our State for five years. To his care, the religious instruction and training of the pupils, will be particularly entrusted.

Mr. Hooper, the third Teacher, is also an alumnus of our University, where he was graduated some years since. From that time, until the last Commencement, he was Tutor in the University, and discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the authorities of the College.

With these three Teachers, the Episcopal School will be *opened;* but it is the design of the Committee to add to their number so soon as the state of the School shall require it.

*Expenses.*

It will not be expected that Education in all its branches, intellectual, religious, and physical, like that provided by the Episcopal School, can be afforded at the ordinary price of board and tuition at an Academy where professedly nothing but *literary instruction* is to be given. When Parents, therefore, are considering the difference between the expenses of the Episcopal School, and of a common Academy, we wish them also to take into their estimate *the nature and the general objects* of the two institutions. According to the usual practice of Academies in our State, the time which Students are present with their Instructers is about 6 or 7 hours a day. The remainder of the 24 hours, that is about 3-4 of the whole time, is spent by the Teacher and Students entirely *separate* from each other; the latter perhaps at their boarding houses, or at less proper places. During the whole of this time, the Teachers exercise no supervision over their scholars; no inspection of their morals and habits; no control of their associates, or the places of their resort. They can exert no religious and moral influence, over their minds and feelings, by affectionate and familiar intercourse; they can impart no useful information by free conversation, in answering to their inquiries. In short, during the greater part of their time, they can do nothing to guide, train, and educate their pupils, in the paths of virtue, religion, and knowledge.

From the foregoing account of the Episcopal School, it has been seen, that it is the high aim of that Institution to accomplish *all* these objects; and by the blessing of God, we believe they will be effected in some good degree. As the School will constitute one family, the Students, it has been seen, will eat at the same table with the Rector, and be, while in their sleeping apartments, under the supervision of a Teacher; they will do all their studying in the school room, where a Teacher will be constantly present; and all their recreations and exercises will be regularly taken under the eye of the Rector. By these means, the *whole time* of the Students, both by night and by day, will be spent in company with the Rector or with some other Teacher; and a constant, affectionate, and unrestrained intercourse, will be kept up between them. The Teachers will have no other business, no other livelihood; their *whole time* will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils in morals, health, religion, and knowledge. For such advantages, surely a parent will be willing to pay more than for merely the usual quantity of instruction at a common Academy.

It should also be borne in mind, that more Teachers will be necessary to carry on such a system of Education than would be sufficient to give the usual instruction 6 or 7 hours in the day; besides, when a Teacher gives up his whole time and talents, to the improvement of his pupils, it is but reasonable that he should receive a more liberal compensation.

The Committee are aware of no Institution at the South, of the same nature with the Episcopal School, with which to compare it in the item of expense; but such Seminaries exist in other parts of our country; and to enable those who are interested, to make a fair comparison between the expenses of the Episcopal School and other institutions having the same objects, the Committee have obtained, and present, the best information in their power. There is one such institution in Massachusetts, and there are three in the middle States; and from the printed documents published by the proprietors of these Schools, the prices of board, tuition &c. have been extracted, and they are as follows:

1. The Round Hill School, Massachusetts, price $275—formerly it was $300.

2. The Flushing Institute, Long-Island, New-York, under the care of the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, price $250, with a matriculation fee of $25 for each new Student, and an extra charge of $80 per year for instruction in French and Instrumental Music.

3. The Select Preparatory School of the Bristol Collegiate Institution, Pennsylvania, price $200.

These are *public* Schools, extensively known, of established character, and aiming at the same general objects as the Episcopal School.

4. The remaining two are of the same kind, but more limited in their accommodations; the Students living in the private families of the Instructers, viz: A Select Classical School, Westchester County, New-York, price $200; and

A private School in New-Jersey, on the Delaware, price $250.

These institutions too, it should be remarked, are none of them situated in Cities, but all in country villages, where provisions are at a low price.

It is however proper to state, that the rate of expenses in the Episcopal School was not determined by an examination of the prices of similar institutions; but by a patient and careful estimate. In fixing the annual charge at $175, the Committee believe that they have put it as low as Christian Education in all its branches of secular and religious instruction, constant moral supervision, mental and religious training and provision for health, could be afforded in North-Carolina; and this belief is strengthened by a consideration of the prices in other Schools in the above list.

On this subject of expense, it may be satisfactory to mention, that it is intended to keep a full and exact account of the Revenues of the School derived from Donations and Tuition, and of its expenditures. This account will be made public annually, and if, contrary to the expectation of the Committee, any sum shall remain in the Treasury at the end of any last session, the price of Board and Tuition will be reduced on the succeeding year. It is the purpose of the Committee, that the funds shall be managed with the greatest possible economy. To secure for the School the ablest Instructers, no expense shall be spared; but, this object being attained, the other expenses of the School shall be restricted by a reasonable frugality. The friends of the School may rely that all the funds of the Institution shall be employed exclusively to the purposes of education, and that there shall be no attempt to accumulate for the School, or to make one cent of profit for any purpose.

The general experience of Boarding-Schools has shewn, that in the end, it is true economy for the Students to own their Books, Stationery, Beds, bed-clothes, and some other articles used by them. By this means, the boys feel the interest of property in these articles, and they consequently take more care of them, and wear out or destroy a less amount during the course of their education. Each Student of the Episcopal School, will have to furnish his own School Books, and Stationery, and his mattress and the necessary bedding. These articles will be entirely the property of the Student; and when he quits the School, he will of course take them with him.

It may be useful to apprize parents that each Student should have his name distinctly and durably marked on his wearing apparel and his bed-clothes. The Committee, believing it will be a matter of convenience to parents, will take the necessary steps for having School Books and Stationery, and the necessary mattresses, supplied to Students, on reasonable terms.

The annual charge of $175, for Board and Tuition, is to be paid *semi-annually* at the beginning of each session.

The children of parents resident in town or in the immediate vicinity of the School, will be received as day-scholars at a charge of $50 per annum, also to be paid *half yearly* in advance.

It is hoped, that the preceding Prospectus is sufficiently full and distinct, to give a correct notion of the Episcopal School; of the objects which it aims to accomplish, and of the means by which, under the divine blessing, it hopes to effect them.

It will be seen, that its standard is high; that, not content with accomplishing one branch of Education, while all the others are neglected, it aspires to furnish a full Christian Education in all its provinces, and not mere instruction; that it aims at thorough scholarship in classical and other learning, at a thorough system of intellectual culture and discipline, at sound and practical instruction in the principles and duties of our holy religion, and in the Doctrines, Discipline, and Worship, of the Church; at a constant supervision, both by night and by day, in a Christian and parental spirit, of the morals of the pupils, and at a course of systematic exercise for the preservation and improvement of their health.

It will be further seen, that Christianity will not simply be taught in its walls as a *science*, but that the Christian character is to be stamped upon every thing connected with it; that the instruction is to be given on Christian principles and in a Christian spirit; that the discipline is Christian in its nature and tendency, and to be entirely administered in a Christian manner; that the motives held out to the Students are to be exclusively Christian; and that the every day intercourse of the Teachers with their pupils, is strictly to be that Christian parents with their own children, endeavoring under divine assistance, to train them up for active usefulness in this life, and for a happy immortality in the life to come; and all this with the least possible expense of money and time to the parents and the scholars.

It should be remembered that all who contribute, by subscription or by tuition, to the support of the School, that for their children and for the Church of God, it has been instituted; that it has not been got up from any paltry motive of profit to any one, but *solely* for the great purpose of advancing true religion and diffusing useful knowledge—*for the glory of God, and the public good.*

Such a School, the Committee can, without hesitation, recommend to their fellow Churchmen and to the friends of sound learning and piety throughout the State. Upon such a School they can, with humble assurance, invoke the blessing of Almighty God. And therefore, with their fervent prayers for "the dew of his heavenly grace" to rest upon the Institution, they confidently entrust it to his Providence, and commit it to the liberal patronage of the members and friends of the Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North-Carolina.

L. S. IVES, *Chairman,*
GEORGE E. BADGER,
JARVIS B. BUXTON,
DUNCAN CAMERON,
T. P. DEVEREUX,
GEO. W. FREEMAN,
W. M. GREEN,
FREDERICK J. HILL,
JOS. H. SAUNDERS,
GEO. E. SPRUILL,
E. L. WINSLOW,
} School Committee.

*Raleigh, January 8, 1834.*

* See an able article on this subject, from the Philadelphia Examiner, published in the Carolinian on the 1st of February.

† Mecklenburg, in 1775.

It is gratifying to us to hear of the firm and dignified course of Mr. Mangum, who represents North-Carolina in the Senate of the United States; [illegible] not demean himself like the suppliant of a pe[illegible] dependent corporation, at the footstool of an Em[illegible] but in a manner becoming a high-minded and t[illegible] Representative of a Sovereign State, in an as[illegible] political equals.

We are not surprised, however, at Judge M[illegible] course, for we remember an interesting oc[illegible] which we were constrained to applaud his [illegible] ence and the ability and spirit with which he [illegible] a vote given in opposition to our own wishes. [illegible] is a certain dignity and energy which will [illegible] respect even from the tyrant whose designs [illegible] trated by their possessor, so there is a mean [illegible] ency which disgusts him while it administers [illegible] ambition or cupidity.

Our readers will find in another column a short [illegible] pithy speech, delivered by Mr. Mangum, in which [illegible] repels the oft-repeated charge that those who [illegible] the removal of the deposites were under the [illegible] influence of the Bank.

Some Senators have endeavored to change the [illegible] since they found it indefensible; *they* have labored [illegible] *delivering* speeches, and the collar-presses in [illegible] *ing* them, to persuade the People that the q[illegible] whether there ought to be a Bank of the United [illegible] or not. Judge Mangum constantly remarks that [illegible] question is not "Bank or No Bank," but "Law or [illegible] Law." The Bank may or may not [illegible] that was a proper question for [illegible] the Bank was chartered, and [illegible] whenever application shall be made [illegible] the old charter, or the creation of a new one; but [illegible] evidently a false issue now; and, although some [illegible] argue to the contrary may be led to such conclusi[illegible] by strong hostility to an institution which they consi[illegible] at enmity with the character of our Government, [illegible] apprehend that far the greatest number [illegible] the be[illegible] in order to divert public odium from the President [illegible] the United States, and to cast it upon the Bank. [illegible] think that the right of the President and his Secret[illegible] to *nullify* a charter, is at least as questionable as [illegible] right of Congress to *grant* the charter, and infinitely more so than the right of a Sovereign State to nullify an unconstitutional law.


VIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY.....MARCH 1, 1834.


## REVOLUTION.

Politically speaking, a revolution is a change in the form or principles of government, effected either by *force*, or by the *agreement of the people*, or by the encroachments of the *rulers* and the *acquiescence* of the people.* The revolution which separated the old thirteen Colonies from England, and established their independence, was effected by force, and produced a change not only in the *form*, but in the *principles*, of their Government: subsequently, a revolution was effected, not in the *form*, but in the *principles*, of our Federal Government, by the means of construction which gradually threw down the barriers of the Constitution;—this was, for a while, acquiesced in by the people; but they were aroused to a sense of their danger in 1798 by the celebrated Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, and in 1801 achieved a counter-revolution by agreement, expressed in the election of Thomas Jefferson, who restored the Government to its true principles.

We have still the *form* of a Confederated Republic, composed of independent States with a common government consisting in three *nominally* distinct departments; but the *form* is all that remains of it. A revolution has been gradually accomplished by the Federal authorities, more extensive and radical than any heretofore witnessed in our country since the adoption of the Constitution. In the first place, the Federal Government has arrogated power which extinguishes the reserved rights of the States; in the next place, the Executive, the President of the United States, has assumed authority which was vested by the Constitution in the other branches of the Government the Legislature and the Judiciary.

The popularity acquired by General Jackson by his military achievements, and the unlimited confidence that was felt in his patriotism, lulled the people into a false security and repose, of which ambitious men have taken advantage.

As in all large armies, so in all large parties, there will be some mercenaries—some reckless adventurers who enlist, not from motives of patriotism, but for the sake of gold; and, where two contending parties are struggling for power, *that* will generally succeed which has the greatest means to corrupt the sordid, or to allure the aspiring. We mean not to insinuate that the great mass of the present dominant party is corrupt: for we entertain a better opinion of human nature—we will even admit the most of them to be honest in their intentions, that many are deceived by the deceitfulness of the human heart, which readily persuades men that their duty and their interest run parallel; and, added to these two denominations, there are enough of hangers-on, for the spoils and the bounty, to create a majority.

Whether, however, the motives and the designs of the President, and of those who support him in his abuses, be pure or corrupt, the consequences to the country will be the same. Our public affairs have reached an alarming crisis;—so far, the people have acquiesced in the progress of the bloodless revolution; but it is time, high time, for them to pause and look into the abyss whose verge they have reached. The *form* of our Government is not yet irrevocably changed, but even *that* will not long survive the extinction of the principles which impart to it all those valuable qualities so dear and so important to the preservation of Liberty. Twelve months have barely elapsed since the Representatives of the People placed the *sword* in the hands of the President;—unsuspicious of his patriotism, mistaken as to the propriety and necessity of the measure, and looking not to its probable tendency, the People acquiesced in that ill-omened act. More recently, the President, emboldened by this acquiescence, has ventured one step farther in the career of usurpation, and assumed the control of the purse—the Treasury of the country! And will the People still slumber! Will they disregard the dictates of common sense, and the admonitions of history, so far as to submit to an act which must, if submitted to, preclude all hope of a peaceful revolution, and permit corruption and usurpation to go on until the only available remedy will be arms! We trust not. We hope there is still a redeeming spirit in the country, which will now itself adequate to this great emergency. Though the *blaze* of Liberty which pervaded the country in the days that "tried men's souls" has long since sunk, yet the *fire* has never been extinguished: it will burst forth—it has already arisen anew in parts when it seemed to be quenched—and it will go on to spread its moral illumination and warmth until reason and patriotism regain the ascendancy.

We know the struggle will be a fearful one; but the odds against the friends of Constitutional Liberty are not so great as they were in the days when *a single County dared to proclaim itself free*;† and we therefore indulge the hope that a counter-revolution will yet be effected without the shedding of blood.

## CONGRESSIONAL EPITOME.

In the Senate, on the 11th February, Mr. Mangum presented certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Burke County, in this State, condemning the removal of the Deposites by the President. On the 14th, on a motion to refer and print these resolutions, considerable debate took place, between Messrs. Forsyth, Webster, Clay, Brown, Wright, Preston, and Mangum. We refer to an extract from a letter published in the "Richmond Whig," which will give our readers an idea of the attention which is bestowed to the petitions and remonstrances of the People, by the Administration Party.

In the House, on the 14th, the resolution offered some time since, by Mr. Lewis, in relation to the Alabama controversy, was taken up, and after some debate was again laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, the Previous Question was taken on the motion to refer the Secretary's Reasons for the Removal of the Deposites, to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the motion passed by a majority of 32 votes.

In the Senate, the Debate on Mr. Webster's Resolution on the Secretary's Reasons, is going on; and the same subject will be again brought before the House by the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the 20th, both Houses adjourned to attend the funeral of the Hon. William Wirt, whose demise is noticed under our Obituary head.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in Raleigh on Thursday the 20th ultimo—Bishop Andrew presiding over its deliberations—there were upwards of one hundred and twenty Ministers in attendance. Divine Service was held three times every day, and on Sunday the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were also occupied by Ministers attached to the Conference. On Sunday, Bishop Andrew ordained a number of Deacons, and twelve or fifteen Elders.

☞ The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, at a late meeting made the following appointments for the Lincolnton District in this State:

Charles Betts, Presiding Elder.
*Lincolnton*—Thomas C. Smith, John Covington.
*Deep River*—Allen McConnodale, G. W. Huggins.
*Montgomery*—Morgan C. Turrentine, Solo. Laney.
*Wadesborough*—Kenneth Murchison.
*Center*—David Derrick.
*Charlotte*—David J. Allen.
*Charlotte Circuit*—Trace R. Walsh.
*Rutherfordton*—Allen Hoby, W. A. Gamewell.
*Morganton*—Benjamin Bell, Jacob B. Anthony.

## STATE REFORM.

We are pleased to observe in most of the Eastern Journals a conciliatory spirit on the vexed question of a Reform of our State Constitution. We have been opposed to a Convention, not because we did not think the West had just cause of complaint, but we feared a change for the worse—though we have always admitted the right of a majority to change their form of Government whenever they should deem it proper. This subject has not been much discussed in this county, but we have no doubt, judging from the fairness and candour of the people, they will not hesitate to meet their western brethren in a just and equitable compromise.

The Western people have proposed specific amendments to the Constitution, to which we can see no very weighty objections, and we trust the East will take them into serious consideration, and act with that liberality which becomes a just and highminded people. Should the East continue obstinately to reject all accommodation, the growing West will in a few years make her own terms. It is the part of wisdom to close the question now, while it may be effected on favorable terms.

The above is from the Oxford Examiner, and we hail it as an indication highly favorable to the hopes of those who are striving to effect a change in our Constitution. We have been indirectly charged with a want of resolution in consenting to wait another year, instead of calling upon the people after the rise of the late Legislature, to appoint Delegates to a Convention, and proceed at once to amend the Constitution. But we felt so well assured, by some of our Eastern friends, of their co-operation, that we thought it nothing more than a due respect to their feelings to give them an opportunity of reconciling the opposition and prejudices of their constituents.

## WILLIAM R. DAVIE,

Who held a high rank among the revolutionary worthies of South Carolina, was born in England

June 20th, 1756. He was brought to America at the age of six years, received the rudiments of his education in North Carolina, and was graduated at the College of Nassau Hall, New Jersey, in the year 1776. He returned to North Carolina, and commenced the study of law; but he soon yielded to the military spirit which was excited by the war of independence. He obtained the command of a company attached to Count Pulaski's legion, quickly rose in rank, and greatly distinguished himself by his zeal, courage, and talents as an officer. During the arduous and sanguinary war in the South, he was constantly useful and energetic, and a principal favorite of Generals Sumpter and Greene. At the end of the revolutionary struggle, he devoted himself, with signal success, to the profession of the law. In 1787, he was chosen by the Legislature of South [North] Carolina to represent that State in the Convention which met in Philadelphia to frame a Federal Constitution. Sickness in his family required his presence at home before the work was completed, and therefore his name is not in the list of the signers. In the State Convention in North Carolina, assembled to accept or reject the instrument, he was the ablest and most ardent of its advocates. The establishment of the University of North Carolina, is ascribed to his enlightened zeal for learning. In the year [illegible] he was elected Governor of that State, and [illegible] after, appointed, by President Adams, Envoy to France, along with Chief-Justice Ellsworth and Mr. Murray. On his return, he fixed his residence at Tivoli—a beautiful estate on the Catawba river, in South Carolina. He died at Camden, in the year 1820. Gen. Davie possessed a commanding figure, a noble, patriotic spirit; masculine, ready eloquence; and rendered a variety of valuable services to his country.

The above article, from the Encyclopædia Americana, has been published in several papers, and none of them, excepting the Raleigh Register, corrected the glaring misstatement that Gen. Davie was a Delegate from *South* Carolina to the Federal Convention. He was one of the Delegates from *North* Carolina.

General Davie, and Judge Iredell, the father of Gen. James Iredell, one of our late Senators in Congress, were decidedly the most prominent and talented men in the first North Carolina Convention which met to consider the Federal Constitution. They were leaders of the party in favor of the Constitution; yet even their commanding eloquence, aided as it was by the example of eleven States that had then acceded to the Union, failed to overcome the fears and the jealousies of the Convention in regard to the power of the General Government, and the Constitution was rejected by a large majority.

We believe that if those distinguished statesmen were now living, they would be found, like the late venerable Gen. Sumpter of South Carolina, ardently devoted to the great principle of State Rights. It is our intention to give, before long, some extracts from their speeches in the State Convention, to show what *they* thought about the Sovereignty of the States.

*North Carolina.*—This slow but sure Commonwealth is waking up. We trust that her sons, by the energy with which they shall now, in the hour of trial, adhere to principle, will shake off the reproach of lethargy, which has been cast upon her. Cornwallis used to say that Charlotte and Mecklenburg, in North Carolina, were the most rebel counties in America. A glorious compliment!—One of those counties was the first to issue a Declaration of Independence, in 1775.

In the above paragraph, which we extract from the Richmond Whig—a paper worthy of its name—there is an error, in making Charlotte a county: it is a Town, in Mecklenburg County—and the saying of Cornwallis should read thus, "The Town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, is the most rebel place in America."

The spirit of Liberty which blazed out in old Mecklenburg more than half a century ago, is not diminished. The patriotic descendants still glory in the achievments of their illustrious sires; and, like them, would sooner be branded with the name of *rebels*, and breathe the air of freedom freely, than submit to wear the collar of a tyrant.

☞ S. & M. Allen, Brokers, who failed some time since for want of funds to conduct their ordinary business, and not because they were insolvent, have received the necessary accommodation from the U. States Bank, and have again opened their doors for the transaction of business. Their books exhibited a balance due them, above their debts, of upwards of half a million of dollars.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. W. P. Mangum, for a pamphlet copy of Mr. Webster's very able Report on the subject of the Deposites.

We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to Messrs. Calhoun and Rencher, also, for several interesting documents with which they have favored us.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE W. CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. Editor:* Knowing that you do not approve of the President's taking possession of the public money, any more than you did of his Proclamation and bloody Force Bill, I send you a letter that I found the other day, to put you on your guard against a plot that I expect is going on in favor of old Hickory's tyrannical measures. From the looks of the letter, I reckon it is the rough draft, and that a copy has been sent on: it has no date, and no name signed to it. You may do what you like with it. Yours, &c. J——.

[The following is a copy of the letter alluded to by our correspondent. We incline to his opinion that it is a *rough draft;* but although it is much blotted, interlined, and erased, and the spelling is not much better than the Hero's own, still it is perfectly readable. It shows that there is at least *one* thorough-going Jackson man left somewhere in the South: with regard to his "kityodd rifelmen," we feel sure they cannot be found to back him in his patriotic intention, unless it be that they are still smarting under the recollection of similar noble and disinterested movements by the volunteers of the North when Gen. Jackson was thinking of a crusade against a Sovereign State. But see the letter:

"*Ginral Jackson* I have hearn that theres a nation gwine about pirty breef that some dirty rascals in Filadelfy has thretened your life because you acted independent and took away the munny from Biddle that he was usin to put you down with. Now Ginral I aint nuthin but a common man and dont make no purtence to larnin nor polly ticks nor nothin of that sort—I mind my work in my shop and never has much to doo with public consurns but I always thought you was the greatest man in the world ever sense you floggd the Brittish at New orleens. Ive stuck to you thru thick and thin and i aint got no noshun of seein you killd now for doin your duty to your country—this is to let you no how i am reddy to cum to your help any time ive hearn that them fellers thretens to kill you before the ides of march if you dont give old biddle his munny back now all ive got to say Is I dont no what the ides of march is because my allmynick dont say nuthin about it But jest let me no if you want any help and i can cum at 1 minits warnin with aityodd as good rifelmen as any you had at orleens And if them dirty filadelfy Fellers cums theyl never git back home with hole hides wel hide um before they noes what ails um."

We presume the devoted writer of the foregoing has heard of the letters lately published in some of the *collar-presses*, purporting to be written at Philadelphia, but more probably manufactured by some of the scullions at Washington, and intended either to excite public feeling anew in favor of the waning Chief, or to afford him a pretext for raising a body-guard. That is all he lacks, now, to complete his triumph: give him a military band strong enough to expel the Senate, and you will soon see the "old Roman" in the plenitude of power.

Little thought the chivalrous volunteers of Philadelphia and New York, when they tendered their services to the Hero of the Bloody Bill, to enforce its provisions against South Carolina, that in twelve months the "poisoned chalice" would be returned to their own lips.—Thus is it, ever, with "even-handed justice."

We most cordially condemn the abuse of power in relation to the Deposites; but we have no sympathy with those whose sensibility and patriotism are wrapped up in Bank bills—with those who can see nought but tyranny in an act which operates against *their own pockets*, and nothing but patriotism in one which brandishes the drawn sword over the heads of their fellow-citizens.

## SUPREME COURT.

February 19.—Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Hoyatt *v.* Phifer, from Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment, and directing judgment to be entered for the Plaintiff.

Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Morris *v.* Ford, in Equity from Mecklenburg; directing a decree to be entered for the Plaintiff.

February 20.—Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Cromwell *v.* Ramsour, in Equity from Rutherford; dismissing the bill with costs.

February 21.—Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of doe ex dem. of Green *v.* Harman, from Lincoln; reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of den ex dem. of Rogers *v.* Mabe, from Stokes; reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

February 22.—Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Claywell *v.* McGimpsey, from Iredell; affirming the judgment below.

*Bank of Cape Fear.*—It will be acceptable information to the public, that the Stockholders in this institution have determined upon accepting a renewal of its Charter, on the terms offered by the Legislature at its late session.

The *Newbern Spectator* says, in reference to the Merchants' Bank, chartered by the last Legislature—"The Subscription books for the Stock in this embryo Institution are yet literally blank. Whether the whipping clause or the six per cent. clause be the cause of this lukewarmness, we cannot say, but such is the effect."—*Ral. Register.*

The Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Peedee Rail Road Company was yesterday organized, by the election of James Seawell, Hugh Campbell, Sen., Samuel F. Patterson, Robert Macnamara, Edw'd W. Willkings, Thomas N. Cameron, and Williamson Whitehead, Directors. By the act of incorporation, the appointment of the Directory gives immediate existence to the company. We are informed that measures will be taken, without delay, to commence this important work.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

## MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH,

In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday the 5th February, on a motion to print an extra number of copies of Mr. Webster's Report on the Reason for the removal of the Deposites.

Mr. MANGUM said, that the public, with all their supposed gullibility, were not so gullible as to permit gentlemen to change the true issue of this subject to one which some Senators would set up. As regarded himself, he would not suffer such a change to be made. The question is not, nor never was, "Bank or no Bank." The question was, emphatically, "Law or no Law," Constitution or no Constitution. Gentlemen were charged, whenever a movement was made calling in question the Executive acts, as standing by the Bank, as supporting the Bank, giving vigor to its arm against the blow levelled at it by the Executive. He (Mr. M.) repelled such an accusation; and would repeat, that that was not the question, but it was "Law or no Law."

With regard to the Report of the Committee of Finance, it was unpretending in its character, touching nothing of the Executive power, but was simply confined to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury—the issue of which he has put before the public. In reference to that action, and the reasons that had been given, he (Mr. M.) was perfectly content that the People should judge. An attempt had been made by some Senators to turn the public mind from the real question before the Senate, in order that the weakness of their position might not be observed, by proclaiming that this was a question of "Bank or no Bank." For himself he repudiated the charge: and would observe, that when that question should come up, he would be found ready to act on it. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It had been said, that the question here was—whether the Bank has declared war against the Executive, and whether it should be allowed to go on with its high handed course; and on the other side, it was asked whether or not the Executive had declared war on the Bank, without law or constitutional right; and were the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury sustained by law, and was his conduct to be upheld?

If it was true, as had been said, that the Bank of the United States had not been faithful to its trust, was a monster, and ought to be crushed, then, he would say, it deserved that fate. He was not, however, for disregarding all law on this subject, but was willing to give the Bank fair play. Senators had been asked whether the Bank had instructed them to shield it, because they were its friends? Was that a proper course to be pursued by a Senator of the United States? Such language partook much of the calumny and abuse that was used by the public Press towards those who were opposed to its views. It was lamentable to think that we had arrived at such a state of things; and he believed that the wisest and best men in the country regarded it as one of the most ill-omened signs of the times, that from a high place, a high quarter, we heard, instead of language addressed to the reason, justice, and patriotism of the people, harsh exclamations and tirades calculated to inflame the passions of men and impose upon their credulity.

The question was not whether the Bank shall or shall not be re-chartered; that subject was not touched upon in this report, which was altogether confined to an examination of the reasons given by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress, in relation to the removal of the Deposites. In regard to the report by the Committee on Finance, he would merely observe that the language and reasons which it contained, were those of its honorable chairman, (Mr. Webster,) and the committee had adopted it. It contained a fair and able exposition of the subject, and would no doubt have its just weight on the public mind.

He (Mr. M.) had no intention of saying a word on the subject; but he could not forbear rising to say, that so far as he was concerned, he would not suffer gentlemen to change the issue before the public. It was already before them. The honorable Senator from Georgia had informed the Senate that, in due season, he would examine the reasons set forth in the report. He (Mr. M.) hoped he would do so, with all firmness and candor. He thought, however, that the reasons were too strong and conclusive to be overturned. With regard to the number of copies to be printed, he approved of the highest number.

Extracts from a Letter published in the "Richmond Whig," dated

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14, 1834.

Forsyth, to-day, has let out a fact which must deeply impress the people with the utter contempt in which their voice is held by the men that now rule in this city. In alluding to the memorial which Mr. Mangum presented—the memorial from the gold region of North Carolina—he called not only this petition a *miserable* petition, but *all* the petitions "miserable petitions"—as coming from pot-house politicians and a few drunken men assembled together. You will hardly believe that the minions of power have become so impudent as to venture to use such language, but such is the fact. Remember that Wilkins used nearly the same language towards his Pittsburg constituents, but they compelled *him* to eat his words, and to say he was sorry that he used them. Clay bore down with great force upon Forsyth for using such expressions; but Preston lashed him without mercy—rather the lashing of emphasis than of language—but, nevertheless, not the less forcible for that.

Clay, Webster, and Preston, have come forth in their might to-day. Clay let fly an abundance of shot into the camp of the New Yorkers, and in playfulness, sarcasm, retort, and argument, was as happy as ever. He told Senator Wright, that with all his disclaimers, all his pretensions of the unconstitutionality of the Bank, this, he could easily see, was but a war between Chesnut-street in Philadelphia, and Wall-street in N. York. Wright attempted to retort, and twitted him of his change of opinion upon the Bank. A retort only arouses Clay, and he again came forth in his might with a lofty, soul-stirring appeal, that seemed to effect even Wright. He acknowledged the change, but the sufferings of his country had compelled him, and the Republican party, to make the change. He changed with Madison, with all the Republicans of the day, and though, as Speaker of the House, he might have concealed that change, yet he scorned to skulk, and gave the measure all the support he could give it in a speech. Webster furnished matter of fact, and, apparently knowing every thing, is ever able to set every body right. Preston was again as eloquent as he was in his maiden speech, and it was with difficulty that loud-sounding approbation was suppressed. Preston stands next to Clay in the power of interesting an auditory, and commanding attention. You will see, in his reported speech, that he inflicted many sly thrusts—but you can have no idea of the manner—the air—the gestures—the look—the voice.

We have gained two more Representatives in the North Carolina delegation. Depend upon it, we shall have a majority in the House before the session is over. O. P. Q.

From the Washington Telegraph of February 15.

The debate in the Senate is acquiring increased interest. Mr. Forsyth, who is now the speaker of the Administration, yesterday protested against the remarks explanatory of the meetings of the people who had memorialized Congress, which usually accompany their presentation to the Senate. He denounced the meetings of the people, and particularly that held in Burke county, North Carolina, as political movements originating with the enemies of the Aministration, and the memorials and resolutions as "*miserable* petitions." He was replied to and rebuked by Mr. Clay, in the spirit of an American Senator. He was told that it was the constitutional right of the people to bear their "*miserable* petitions" to the floor of Congress; and that it was the duty of Senators to redress their grievances. "Miserable petitions" indeed! What must the American people think of an Administration whose favors are courted by such abuse of the people? "Miserable petitions!"—Who could have believed that this mad and wicked Administration, had become so lost to a sense of its own interests, as thus wantonly to insult the people? Is it not time to make them feel the power of the people?

P. S. When the Editor left the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brown of N. Carolina was on the floor; since the above was written, we learn that Col. Preston replied; and a New-England manufacturer has called on us to say, that he was no longer opposed to nullification. If this be nullification, would to God there was more of it. And if all your nullifiers are like Calhoun and Preston, I care not how strong you are, said he. I would, said he, have travelled three hundred miles to hear that single speech. I was in the gallery, and I found it almost impossible to keep myself from jumping over the railing, that I might go up and thank him for his noble defence of the people.

In Pennsylvania and New York, the Legislatures have prohibited the drawing of Lotteries.

## Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the genial curtain bright,
"The band of Love sings—
"Young Love his constant help will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

### UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 20th ultimo, by Adam Roseman, Esq., Mr. GEORGE BOGER, son of the Rev'nd Mr. Boger, to Miss SOPHIA STIREWALT, daughter of the late Michael Stirewalt.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan, on the 25th ult., by John Clement, Esq., Mr. DAVIS DOUTHARD to Miss ELMINA BUIS.

In Iredell County, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev'd Mr. Pharr, Major WILLIAM R. McNEELY to Miss ELIZA, daughter of John McPherson, Esq.

In Stokes County, on the 4th ult., Mr. G. B. THOMAS to Miss NANCY WELCH.—On the 13th, Mr. JOSIAH LINEBACH to Miss LYDIA CONRAD.—On the 13th, Mr. TIMOTHEUS CONRAD to Miss MARY HOLDER.—On the 13th, Mr. JOHN LOWBACH to Miss MARY SOPHIA SNOW. [Stokes County against the State!]

## Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The grave, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 9th ultimo, JAS. GRAHAM, Sen., in the 77th year of his age. Mr. G. was in the war of the Revolution, and was an exemplary man in every relation of life.

In Cabarrus County, on the 10th ult., Mrs. NANCY ERVIN, leaving a husband and ten children to bemoan her loss. The death of Mrs. E. adds another example to the many which have shown that "in the midst of life we are in death:"—it has been but a moment, as it were, since she was surrounded by her friends; and now she is no more! But we have reason to hope she is gone to the embraces of her God, to enjoy a happy immortality.—[*Communicated.*

Near Statesville, Iredell Co., on the 13th ult. JOHN HANCOCK WOODWARD, Esqr., a native of New Hampshire, but for the last 26 years a respectable citizen of Iredell County. Mr. W. was aged about fifty-six years; he has left an affectionate wife and a numerous family of children to mourn his loss.

In Lincoln County, on the 1st ultimo, Gen. PETER FORNEY, in the 78th year of his age. Gen. Forney was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war, and has since filled various public stations, with honor to himself and satisfaction to all. Hospitality and good feelings towards mankind found a residence in his bosom, and his death is regretted by all.

In Wake County, on the 2d ult., Mr. JESSE WALL, in the 90th year of his age, son of Mr. Arthur Wall, who is yet living, at the advanced age of 115 years.—Mr. Wall was in the Revolutionary war, with his father and a younger brother. His death was caused by a fall which he had during one of this winter's snows.

In Washington City, on the 18th ultimo, WILLIAM WIRT, Esq., in the 62d year of his age, Attorney-General of the United States for many years, and the Anti-Masonic Candidate for the last Presidency. In him his family have lost all that can be lost, in one among the most tender, devoted, and enlightened husbands and fathers. His country has lost a citizen whose talents and virtues, always adequate to the highest tasks of public service, were always devoted, with unflinching patriotism, to his country's good; but to that country he has left an inheritance, in the extended fame which will perpetuate his name with the enduring monuments of the age and land in which he lived.

*Distressing Accident.*—On Thursday the 13th ult., Mr. Jonathan Conrad, of this County, on his way to attend a wedding of one of his relatives, was thrown by his horse, and so much injured that he expired the day following. He was a promising young man, and is deeply lamented by his relatives and acquaintances.

[*Salem (Stokes Co.) Register.*

## Prices Current.

No variation in the Salisbury market, since our last.

FAYETTEVILLE. [Feb. 18, 1834.

Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 28 a 33; Bacon, 7 a 8; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 9½ a 10¼; Corn, 75 a 80; Flaxseed, $1 50 a $1 60; Flour, $4 75, a $5 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 4½ a 5½; Molasses, 29 a 32; Nails, (cut) 6 a 6¼; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; do. lump, 14; do. loaf, 16 a 18; Salt, 65 a 75; Wheat, 95 a $1 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 19 a 20.

☞ COTTON.—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 18th February, says: "*Under ordinary circumstances, the news of a rise in the price of Cotton, at Liverpool, equal to about 2 cents per pound, would produce a corresponding or even greater rise in this country. But the late news from England seems to have had little or no effect either in New York or here. Sales of N. Carolina Cotton have been made in New York, within a few days, at 10½ cents, and here it sells for 9½a10½. Every one who has cotton to sell may thank the unwise measures which have brought about the present distress, for a loss of one or two cents per pound of what he might otherwise have realized.*"

No advices from Columbia, since the 11th February.

CHERAW, S. C. [Feb. 25, 1834.

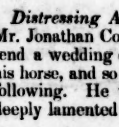
Bacon, 10 a 12½; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15½; Cotton, new, 11½; Corn, 75, (very scarce); Flaxseed, $1 00 a 1 25; Flour, $6 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, $6 50 a 9 00; Iron, 4½ a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11½ 12½, do. common, 9 a 10, do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, $3 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a $1 00.

The Cheraw Pe Dee Gazette of February 25, says, "*Cotton goes brisk at* 11¼."


## VALUABLE
# Town Property
## IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West.
OFFERS FOR SALE HIS

## House and Lot in Lincolnton,



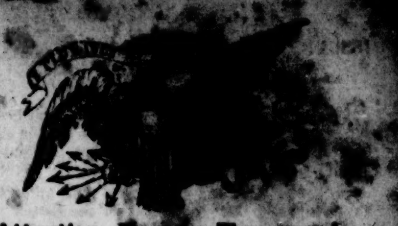
One of the best stands in the Village
FOR A STORE
or a **House of Entertainment.**

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

☞ LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excelled by none for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and a large capital employed in mercantile business. A bargain is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834. 6t


**Attention, Rowan Troopers!**

YOU are commanded to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, on the first Thursday in March next, (the 4th day,) at 10 o'clock, for Drill.

By order of the Captain:

JAMES OWENS, O. S.

February 15, 1834. tdp


## Head-Quarters,

SALISBURY, February 26th, 1834.

THE OFFICERS of the 63d Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to Parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday the 28th of March next, at 10 o'clock A.M., with muskets, for Drill.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance to the Regiment will be transacted.

By order of
S. LEMLY, Col. Commandant.
B. CRAIGE, Adjutant.

March 1, 1834.—4t


## WRITING,
## Bonding, Collecting, etc.

THE subscriber is desirous of refreshing the memory of the public generally, that he is at all times prepared to execute Writing of any description that may be required, such as drawing Obligations and Contracts of any character; Posting up Account Books; and transcribing any extent of matter. Also, to attend to the Collecting or Bonding of debts of any kind, or at any distance, where the amount may be worth the journey.

His charges for transcribing will be 15cts. per 100 words, when the copy exceeds 500, (if under that number, the price will be higher in proportion.) If calculations and additions in figures are to be made, the price will be enhanced 25 per cent.

For drawing any instrument of common length, $1; longer ones in proportion.

For *Bonding* accounts of $50 and under, 5 per cent; over 50 and not exceeding 100 dollars, 4 per cent; over 100 dollars, 5 per cent. will be charged.

For *Collecting* debts of any kind, not exceeding 50 dollars, 7 per cent.; over 50 and not exceeding 100 dollars, 6 per cent.; over 100 dollars, 4 per cent. will be charged.

☞ In cases where no travelling becomes necessary, some abatement will be made in the foregoing charges for *bonding and collecting*, according to the magnitude of the amount;—And instances may occur, in which the charge may be augmented, according to the circumstances of the case. ☜

The subscriber will also go on missions, to any distance, and transact business of any other kind, for a liberal compensation.

In all cases the *cash* will be demandable as soon as the service is performed and returns made.

It is believed that it will be admitted by every person acquainted with the subscriber that he is fully qualified for the discharge of all the duties which he proposes to undertake; and, having made the necessary arrangements for facilities, the utmost reliance may be placed in his performance and in his punctuality in paying over bonds and moneys that may pass through his hands.

Letters may be addressed to him at Warrenton, N. C. by mail (post paid) or otherwise from any distance.

M. W. DUNNAVANT.

Warrenton, March 1, 1834. 3t





## Trees, Seeds, Plants, Domestic Animals, Implements, Books, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE
AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to Farmers, Gardeners, and Dealers in Seeds, throughout the United States—particularly his customers—and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own seed-garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

and that he was, on the first of November, prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, *for first-rate articles.*

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Grapevines, Shrubbery, Bulbous and other Flower-Roots, will be procured, to order, from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the Subscriber is Agent.

Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw-Cutters, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Shellers, Threshing-Machines, and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, will be procured, from the best manufactories in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—particularly Cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein Breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various other fine-woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; various kinds of Poultry, such as the White Turkies, Bremen and Westphalia Geese, game and other Fowls, and several other species of animals—*all* choice breeds, (*and no others*)—are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding-farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS—Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical—in a much greater variety than at the Book-Stores; some of them rare, and particularly valuable; are kept constantly for sale.

In short, *all articles* wanted by farmers and gardeners, in the prosecution of their business, are intended to be kept either on hand, or within reach when called for.

☞ And though last, not least, that old and well-known vehicle of knowledge, (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil,) the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly, at this establishment, at $5 a year, where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the Editor and Proprietor,

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

*Note.*—An 'Extra' number of the American Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for sale, will be sent, gratis, to any person who shall furnish his address (post paid) for that purpose.

November 4, 1833. w6m



## JOB-PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—
**Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, &c.**
PROMPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
In a very superior style of Workmanship.

## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

.....PUBLICATION.

.....is published every ..... annum if paid in advance, ..... if not paid until after .....

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid

## *Land for Sale.*

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

### 399 Acres
### Of Unimproved Land,

LYING on Little Creek, about 1 mile ABOVE Esquire Keller's Mill, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Shivers, James Davis, and Thos. Morrow. Any person wishing to purchase, can see the land by applying to either of the beforenamed gentlemen, or to Samuel Vanetten. A considerable portion of the land is well adapted to meadows and pasture. ELIZABETH BUTLER.

Iredell County, Feb. 22, 1834. 4t*

## Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP as a Runaway, and committed to the Jail of Davidson County, on the 10th instant, a NEGRO MAN who says his name is TOM, (Holmes,) and that he belongs to Thomas Turner, of Granville Co. N. C. He says he ran away from the gold-mines in Burke County, about two weeks before he was taken up. He is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and, according to his own account, about 58 years old; quite black, and stoops a little forward.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M. THOMAS,
Jailor for Davidson County, N.C.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1834. tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,
A Large and Full Supply
OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on SHORT CREDITS.

The public are requested to call; hear prices, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

## *Lincolnton Academy.*

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened, by the Subscriber, at LINCOLNTON, on the 17th of February. The price of Tuition per session (paid in advance) will be:

For the Latin and Greek Languages, $10
For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, . . . . . 8

Those who wish information respecting his qualifications as a Teacher, are referred to the recommendation of William J. Bingham, and that of the Faculty at Chapel-Hill, given below.

GEORGE W. MORROW.

Lincolnton, February 15, 1834. 5t

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. George W. Morrow. We were school-fellows in youth: we were in College together; and for several years we have been teaching in the same county, and occasionally attending each other's examinations. I do conscientiously believe that his standing as a gentleman, a scholar, and a teacher, is high, *deservedly* so. The examinations of his scholars, which I have several times witnessed, and in part conducted, always afforded ample testimony, as well of their diligence, as the ability, of their teacher. The testimonials of Mr. Morrow's qualifications—practical, moral and literary—are *very rare*, and ought to be highly appreciated.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal
of the [illegible] Academy, *Orange Co., N. C.*

Mr. George W. Morrow has for some time been employed as a teacher of an Academy in the vicinity of this place, and has given proof of [illegible] for teaching students for the University, [illegible] satisfactory. In proof of [illegible] might be especially enumerated [illegible] who have been students [illegible] have been highly [illegible] and moral deportment [illegible] institution.

[illegible] CALDWELL,
[illegible] of the University.
JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
[illegible]
[illegible] Chemistry, etc.

Chapel Hill, January [illegible], 1834.

## TAILORING.



Benjamin Fraley,

Having received the latest Philadelphia, N. York, London, and Paris styles of FASHIONS, and having in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate,

IS PREPARED TO
Cut and Make Work
*In a style superior to any done in this part of the country—and always*
WARRANTED TO FIT!

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—tf B. FRALEY.

The thorough-bred Horse



## Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wildair, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Friar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for $375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for $300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be excelled by any, if equalled.

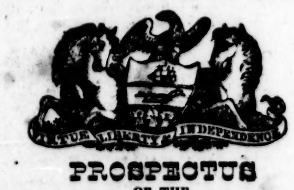
He will Stand the ensuing Season,
IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY,

commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of $4 the single leap, $6 the season, and $10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be assumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA PEEBLES,
JAMES McNAIRY.

February 22, 1834. 2m




PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## ROANOKE ADVOCATE,
And State Rights Banner.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves as joint Editors and Proprietors of the ADVOCATE AND BANNER, are desirous to extend its influence and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. They therefore deem it but just that they should state the principles by which they will be governed.

The Press has been generally regarded as the chief palladium of civil liberty, and all experience has proven that no country can long remain free, where the Public Press is shackled or restrained. It is the only means by which the people can learn the acts and purposes of their rulers, and the only strong and sure wall of defence against the usurpations of those in power.

The aim of the Advocate and Banner will be to give an enlightened direction to public opinion—to disseminate correct political principles—to teach the people at large their just rights, in order that they may be ever ready to assert and maintain them—and to inculcate a noble spirit of patriotism, which urges to the sacrifice of private interest for the public good.

We believe in the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson—in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99—in Mr. Calhoun's Exposition—in the SOVEREIGNTY of the States—the RIGHTS of the States, and in the efficiency, necessity, and safety, of STATE REMEDIES.

We declare ourselves the "sworn enemies of corruption," come from whatever quarter—all usurpations, whether of Congress—the Judges or the Executive—all schemes, to take money unlawfully from the pockets of the people—the whole system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and a Tariff for Protection:—but more especially do we abominate the doctrines of the Proclamation—the principles of the Force Bill, and the late seizure by the President of the Public Treasury,—in other words, the union, in the hands of one man, of the PURSE and SWORD.

We will advocate a judicious system of Internal Improvements by the *State Government*—a system of free schools and public education, and oppose all wild and fanatical schemes of emancipation.

CONDITIONS:

The Roanoke Advocate is published once a week at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is made within three months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editors; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

CHARLES N. WEBB,
THOS. E. THOMAS.

[illegible], February 22, 1834. 3t

## TO THE LOVERS OF Prime Beef.

THE Subscribers are compelled, by stern necessity, in order to meet demands against them, to request of all persons who are indebted to them for BEEF, an immediate settlement of their dues. The Public may rest assured that the Subscribers will be always willing to furnish them with the very best Beef afforded by this section of country, and upon the most reasonable terms; but they hope, at the same time, that their customers will not neglect "THE NEEDFUL," particularly now, when the effects of the unlawful Removal of the Deposites from the United States Bank are beginning to operate.

SHAVER & GHENTS.

Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1834. tf

## Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.,
Importers—No. 88, Water Street,
NEW-YORK,

*Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.*

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.——From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO.
Importers, 88 Water St.

New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

## More New Goods.

### S. LEMLY & SON

Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season, and inform their Friends and the Public, that,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK,
They have Just Received,
*From New York and Philadelphia,*
A Fresh and Handsome Supply
OF
*Fall and Winter Goods,*
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
AND GROCERIES;

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE usually kept by Merchants in this section of country, which they design offering for sale on very accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite an examination of their assortment, by all persons who wish to purchase goods.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in payment for goods or accounts, at the highest market prices.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.—tf

SCHUYLER'S
## COURT OF FORTUNE,
## No. 220, Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

THE New York Lotteries have closed forever; yet, thanks to the wisdom of other Legislators, possessed of a portion of the common sense of the immortal Jefferson, Franklin, &c. (see Jefferson's Treatise on Lotteries,) the grants in some other States yet remain unexpired—offering still more sport to that liberal portion of the community who are inclined to hazard a trifle for the chance of suddenly obtaining a Capital Prize, and frequently a competency for life. I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the COURT OF FORTUNE. Although the charter of the New York Lottery has expired, in accordance with the statute of this State, yet those who wish to obtain a Lottery Ticket in some good Foreign Schemes, may obtain it by addressing a note to me. Money enclosed will at all times go safe by mail, as the Court of Fortune is known and justly celebrated from the Arctic to the Antarctic Poles. For Schemes and particulars of Foreign Lotteries, see "Schuyler's Lottery Herald," which continues to be published and given, *gratis*, to customers. Orders from the country must be addressed to

Anthony H. Schuyler,
NEW YORK.

☞ Yates & McIntyre are Managers of all Lotteries in which tickets are sold by Schuyler.

## List of Foreign Schemes
NEXT TO BE DRAWN.

Magnificent Scheme—20 of $2,000!
Virginia State Lottery,
(For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Comp'y.)
Class No. 3, for 1834,
*To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.*
Sixty-Six No. Lottery—Ten drawn Ballots.
SCHEME:
$20,000—$10,000—$6,000—$5,000—
$8,822—20 of $2,000—20 of $500—20
$400—20 of $200—35 of $150—
56 of $100—&c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10, and shares in proportion.

New York, February 8, 1834. 4t

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.

November 23, 1833. tf

## *Aaron Woolworth,*



### Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment
TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
☞ A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, ☜
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute
ALL KINDS OF WORK
in the line of his profession, at short notice,
*And on the most reasonable terms.*

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM
WILL IN ALL CASES BE
Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf



## Coach and Carriage Making,
AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,
*Coach and Carriage-Makers,*

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS,
*On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.*

☞ They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES,
CARRIAGES,
*Carry-alls, Gigs,*
SULKIES, &c.



Which shall not be surpassed by any in his section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

☞ For the benefit of Travellers and Stage Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

## The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

*** The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to *merit* the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. HAVER.

Salisbury, February 15, 1834. tf

## Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

### His House and Lot
In Wadesborough,
TOGETHER WITH
A SMALL TRACT OF
WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.——It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerable well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

ALSO FOR SALE,

### His Valuable Plantation,
Lying on Gold's Fork,
ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING
437 ACRES,

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW-GROUNDS) are cleared and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country.—The situation is high and healthy, and a very desirable place for a Country Residence.

☞ A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises for himself.

WALTER G. JONES.

Wadesborough, Anson Co. } tf
February 1, 1834. }

## TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,
Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,

VIZ:

120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
12 dozen Milk Strainers;
68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
32 dozen Measures, ditto;
24 dozen Funnels;
100 dozen TIN CUPS;
20 dozen Milk ditto;
12 dozen WASH BASONS.

ALSO
Cullenders, Stew-Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugle Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers [illegible], Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

☞ Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

## NOTICE.

A Large quantity of Temperance TRACTS has been received, for distribution, and can be had by societies and individuals, by calling on

JOHN J. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary of the Rowan Temp. Society.

February 22, 1834. tf

## Stage Accommodation.



FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of *ACCOMMODATION STAGES* is established to run between

SALISBURY AND LEXINGTON,

On Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.—It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Pecks & Welford's Line to the North.

Salisbury, November 4, 1833.—tf

Charleston and Cheraw.



THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. tf

N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

## Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE
*On Friday the first of November next.*

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. tf

## TO BE LET,

The House formerly occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian.—It is situated on the northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the old State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, January 20, 1834. tf

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE
FOR SALE---CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

December 2. tf

## Stray *Horse.*



TAKEN UP, near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina,
A DARK BAY HORSE,

ABOUT 6 years old, and rides remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a Negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolfork, on the Chattihoche River.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP SOWERS.

November 18, 1833. tf

## NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.

Raleigh, August, 1832. tf